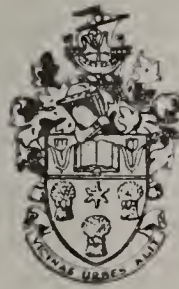




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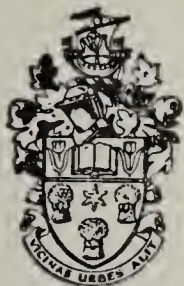
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Spalding Urban District Council



REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector
for
1966



SPALDING U.D.C.

*Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Spalding, Lincs.*

J. M. MORFITT

B Sc., M.B., Ch B., D P.H., D.C.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE: 3695 SPALDING

With the Medical Officer of Health's
COMPLIMENTS

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Clerk: Norman C. Simson, F.C.C.S., L.A.M.T.P.I.

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Mr. E.E. Cracknell	Mr. F.J. Stagles
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Mr. E. Fisher	Mr. P. Frost from May 1966
Mr. R. Freir	Mrs. J. Greig from May 1966
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J.M. Morfitt, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J.B. Jackson, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

R.H. Grainger, A.R.S.H.

Meat Inspector:

J. A. Woollard

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

R. Currell

SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Town Hall,
Spalding.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have the honour to present to you my report on some aspects of the health of Spalding for the year 1966.

The vital statistics for the year give some cause for satisfaction. The Registrar-Generals estimate of mid-year population was 15,550, exactly 1,000 more than the estimate for 1956, 10 years ago, and an increase of 210 on the 1965 figure of 15,340.

There were 297 births, representing a birth rate of 19.1 per thousand population. This was the highest birth rate recorded in Spalding since 1947, for the first time in many years exceeding the national average of 17.7 per thousand population. There is no way of knowing how many pregnancies there were in the district during the year; certainly some of them terminated in a miscarriage. 301 pregnancies resulted in the delivery of a baby, but in 7 cases the parents had the tragedy of a stillbirth or a death in infancy. This is a small number, below the national average, and it is so easy to say "the statistics are highly satisfactory". Indeed, as statistics go, they are, but this is no consolation to the 7 mothers who had the heartache of losing a baby.

There were 218 deaths during 1966, 24 more than the previous year. The various diseases of the heart and circulation were by far the commonest causes of death, accounting for 77 deaths or 35.3% of the total. Coronary artery disease accounted for 33 of these deaths. There were 41 deaths from cancer (18.8% of the total) and 31 deaths from strokes (14.2% of the total).

1966 was a "measles year" and 417 cases were notified. This disease of childhood is by no means free from the risk of serious complications and if Spalding's 1966 measles epidemic ran true to form, at least 28 * of the 417 children notified as suffering from this infection would have had potentially serious lung, ear or brain complications. Measles is a disease well worth preventing, and in the next few years there is little doubt that it will be added to the list of infectious diseases virtually eliminated by immunization. Indeed there is no valid medical reason why this should not happen this very year.

* A figure based on statistics from the 1963 National Measles Enquiry (Soc. M.O's H).

Later in the report will be found details of sewerage and sewage disposal, housing work, meat inspection, and food hygiene supervision. These are all important public health services that go virtually unnoticed by the general public.

I would like to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their courtesy, and the family doctors for their co-operation.

I am also grateful to Mr. Jackson and my other colleagues in the Public Health Department and the Town Hall for their help and advice.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. MATHER MORFITT

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Spalding is a busy market town and centre of a flourishing agricultural and horticultural area and many of its population are engaged in employment connected with these industries.

Crops include potatoes, sugar beet, beans, cauliflowers and cabbage, tomatoes, flowers and bulbs.

Industries include many associated with these products, such as the beet sugar factory, a large fruit and vegetable cannery, factories engaged in box and tray making, vegetable brining etc. Pre-packing of fruit and vegetables after cleaning and trimming is also a developing industry.

Through a large bulb and produce auction and by other means a ready market is found for the products of the area in the industrial areas of the West Riding and the East Midlands.

Spalding has long been known as a good centre for coarse fishing and each weekend throughout the summer fishing season thousands of anglers from Sheffield and the industrial Midlands arrive to enjoy a day by the Welland or the Coronation Channel.

In recent years the town has been developing as a spring-time tourist centre, and large numbers of visitors come to see "Springfields", the unique flower spectacle of the British Bulb Industry, and the decorated floats of the annual Tulip Parade.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

The area of the District is	7,837 acres
The Resident Population (1961 Census)	14,821
The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year Home Population figure (used in the calculation of Birth and Death Rates)	15,550
Rateable Value as at 1st April 1966.	£734,362
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£3,052
The Number of inhabited houses and flats etc.	5475

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

1. Live Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	145	140	285
Illegitimate	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>
Total Live Births	<u>153</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>297</u>

2. Live birth rate per 1,000 population: 19.1

3. Still Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	0	4	4
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Still Births	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

4. Total Live and Still Births: 301

5. Still Birth rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births: 13.3

6. Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births: 4.05%

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
7. Deaths from all causes	113	105	218

8. Death rate per 1,000 population: 14.0

9. Infant Deaths:

(a) Deaths of Infants during first year of life:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

(b) Neo-natal deaths:

Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Total Infant Deaths ... 3

10.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	(Total)	10.1
11.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	(Legitimate)	10.5
12.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	(Illegitimate)	Nil
13.	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	6.7
14.	Early Neo-natal Mortality rate	3.4
15.	Peri-natal Mortality rate	16.6
16.	Maternal Deaths	Nil

Two of the infant deaths occurred in the first week of life, due respectively to intracranial haemorrhage, and aspiration pneumonia.

The remaining infant death occurred at nine months of age, due to gastroenteritis, with inhalation of vomit. No causative organism could be discovered.

Comments on Vital Statistics

The birth rate and death rate figures given below have been corrected by using the comparability factors supplied by the Registrar-General. These factors allow for the differences in the age and sex composition of the various populations, and make valid comparisons possible.

This year the district had a higher birth rate than the average for England and Wales and the death rate and infant mortality rates continued to compare favourably with the average. Over half the deaths registered during the year were of people aged 75 years or over. (121 out of the total 218 deaths).

	<u>Live Birth</u> <u>Rate</u> (Corrected)	<u>Death</u> <u>Rate</u> (Corrected)	<u>Infant</u> <u>Mortality</u> <u>Rate</u>
Spalding Urban District	19.1	10.2	10.1
Holland County-Urban Districts	17.3	11.2	20.9
Holland County-Rural Districts	14.5	10.9	20.3
Holland County-All Districts	15.7	11.1	20.6
England and Wales	17.7	11.7	19.0

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates
in Spalding Urban District, 1952 - 1966

Year	No of Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1952	220	15.4	152	10.6	3	13.6)			
1953	226	15.7	244	16.9	11	48.7)			
1954	223	15.4	231	15.9	3	12.9)	15.2	14.9	23.7
1955	197	13.6	222	15.3	6	30.5)			
1956	230	15.8	230	15.8	3	13.0)			
1957	220	15.1	225	15.5	1	4.5)			
1958	217	14.9	195	13.4	9	41.5)	15.1		
1959	206	14.1	232	15.9	8	38.8)			
1960	251	17.1	184	12.5	6	23.9)		14.2	27.1
1961	214	14.4	205	13.8	6	28.0)			
1962	234	15.7	200	13.4	2	8.5)			
1963	250	16.6	230	15.3	4	16.0)			
1964	267	17.7	180	11.9	3	11.2)	17.3	13.5	13.7
1965	263	17.2	194	12.7	6	22.8)			
1966	297	19.1	218	14.0	3	10.1)			

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM PARTICULAR CAUSES
IN SPALDING URBAN DISTRICT IN 1966.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, other forms	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	1	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	3	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	0	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	13	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	0	2
Diabetes	0	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	19	31
Coronary disease, angina	20	13	33
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
Other heart disease	11	18	29
Other circulatory disease	7	5	12
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	22	8	30
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Congenital malformation	1	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	14	17
Motor vehicle accidents	1	0	1
All other accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	0	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	113	105	218
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HOME ACCIDENTS

I am indebted to the Matron and Casualty Sister at the Johnson Hospital for their kindness in allowing me to extract statistics from the register of home accident injuries treated at that hospital. The following tables analyse the 275 accident injuries sustained in 1966, 42 more than in the previous year.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Below 5 years	56	38	94
5-14 years	23	19	42
15-34 years	16	51	67
35-64 years	13	37	50
65 years and over	4	18	22
	<u>112</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>275</u>

<u>Type of Accident</u>	<u>Below 5 years</u>	<u>Over 65 years</u>	<u>All other Age Groups</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scalds	10	2	25	37
Burns	9	3	6	18
Falls	37	12	46	95
Cuts	10	2	45	57
Other accidents	<u>28</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>68</u>
	<u>94</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>275</u>

This register of home accidents has the occasional entry with an overtone of comedy, such as the adult who was hit on the head by a cup presumably thrown by an indignant spouse, but apart from these it makes most depressing reading.

Year after year people keep on being scalded from upset cups of hot beverages, and not a year goes by without a number of elderly people falling from kitchen chairs and step ladders. It is a known medical fact that some aged people have attacks of giddiness when they tilt their necks back to look upwards so it is obviously dangerous for them to climb on steps etc, to get at objects on a high shelf or cupboard. Unfortunately, the admirable Fenland spirit of independence seems to make old people reluctant to ask their younger neighbours or relatives to help them, for example, during spring cleaning.

Ten young children were seen at the Casualty Department during the year because they had swallowed poisons. The various preparations of aspirin for children were the commonest poisons swallowed, and one baby ate 25 tablets.

Mothers find these childrens aspirin tablets very useful for a whole range of complaints such as teething. They are often coloured and flavoured to be readily acceptable to young children; too readily acceptable perhaps, as the cases of poisoning show.

Aspirin is a medicine that can kill if taken in sufficient dose, and like all other medicines it should be kept out of children's reach, preferably under lock and key.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

422 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year.

Infectious Diseases	No. of cases
Whooping cough	1
Acute pneumonia	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2
Measles	417
Total	422

Food poisoning outbreak

22 cases of food poisoning occurred following meals eaten at a restaurant on the 14th, 15th & 18th December. While no one article of food was eaten by all the victims, four food handlers at the restaurant were later found to be carrying the germ responsible, *Salmonella typhimurium*. The illness resulting could not be called mild, although only one of the patients had to be admitted to hospital. Several patients were off work for 3 or 4 days.

Food poisoning outbreak continued

The restaurant concerned was clean and well equipped, and used hygienic methods; the one mistake that resulted in this unpleasant outbreak was a failure to exclude staff who later admitted that they had had symptoms of diarrhoea. This is a mistake that is easy to make in the festive season, when bookings have been made in advance for large numbers of meals to be served, and when staff may fail to disclose that they have had symptoms, either because of a misplaced sense of loyalty, or because they wish to remain at work to earn tips, Christmas bonuses etc.

The food handlers concerned were later excluded from work by orders made under section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961, and were not allowed to return to work until bacteriological tests proved that they were clear. In one case this took several weeks.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for much of the information given below.

Diphtheria Immunisation

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district during the year. During 1966, 230 children under five years of age and 9 children over five years of age received a primary immunisation course. A further 301 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years received a "booster" or secondary injection.

Tetanus immunisation

During the year 268 children were immunised against tetanus. 238 of these children had a course of "triple antigen" that protects against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1966, 233 children under 5 years, and 43 children over 5 years, completed a course of oral polio vaccination.

A satisfactory percentage of the pre-school and school age population of the Urban District has been protected against this disease.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases on the Register at 31st December 1966, was 131, the same as in the previous year.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31. 12. 66.			
Pulmonary	44	37	81
Non-Pulmonary	24	26	50
Cases removed from Register during 1966 -			
Quiescent	0	0	0
Left District	2	0	2
Death	0	0	0
Cases added to the Register during 1966 -			
New Notifications	0	2	2
Transfers	0	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Medical examination of Council Staff

During the year 10 persons were medically examined to ascertain their fitness for entry into superannuation and sickness schemes.

2. Requests for re-housing on Medical grounds

Applicants for Council houses who claim that they have serious medical grounds for priority re-housing are investigated by your Medical Officer of Health, and recommendations are made to the Housing Committee.

3. Health Education

As in previous years, talks were given to a number of organizations. This year all the womens organizations in the town were circularised and offered talks on the subject of cancer prevention, with particular reference to the cervical cytology smear test. There was a satisfactory response, and in the 1966-7 season eight evening talks were given.

Towards the end of 1965, some anxiety was expressed by one of the doctors about the occurrence of some cases of venereal disease, and so attention was given to health education measures. All the large firms in the town were offered posters, giving the dates and times of special clinics, and pamphlets for issue in the pay-packets. 60 posters and over 80 pamphlets were issued to firms that requested them.

A conference on the subject of venereal diseases was held at Spalding Youth Centre on 23rd January 1966, where 31 people representing various youth organizations saw two colour films. Dr. D.O. Stevenson the Consultant Veneriologist answered questions arising from the films, and gave a most informative talk.

4. Persons in need of care and attention

Provision is made under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for people who are in need of care and attention, and who are unable to look after themselves.

During the year visits were made to a small number of elderly people who were living alone and starting to get into difficulties, but none of these cases was bad enough for compulsory removal orders to be sought, under the powers given in the above named Act.

5. Mass Minature Radiography

The town had the good fortune to have another visit from the Loncolnshire Mass X-ray Unit in October 1966. Considerable advance publicity was arranged and all the clergymen in the district were asked to give the dates and times of the sessions in ther church magazines and in their announcements from the pulpit.

Many firms in the town were sent posters. 1,828 people attended for a Chest X-ray, 698 of them at Geest Industries Ltd. This compares well with the previous figures of 1,328 in 1965 and 801 in 1962.

6. Family Planning Clinic

This clinic, which is run by the Boston branch of the Family Planning Association, is held in the Clinic, Holland Road, Spalding, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month.

124 new patients enrolled at the clinic in 1966, bringing the number on the register up to 250.

7. Export food certificates

These certificates are given by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of processed food exported by a large business from their Spalding factory. Inspections are made at intervals.

8. Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln, and samples of food, water and specimens for bacteriological examination have been despatched there. These facilities are invaluable for the investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious diseases.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to R.J. Cameron Stobie Esq., The Engineer and Manager of the South Lincolnshire Water Board for most of the information in this section of the Report.

Water supply was satisfactorily maintained during the period under review. The new booster station situated at Guthram on the line of the trunk main from Bourne to Spalding was brought into service during the year. This station will appreciably increase the capacity of the trunk mains and will be of considerable value during periods of peak summer demand.

The Main sources supplying the Spalding Urban District and the wider area of the Holland County division of Lincolnshire are at Bourne, West Pinchebck and Deeping St. Nicholas.

The quantity of water supplied in detail to the Spalding Urban area during 1966 was 367,424,000 gallons. As compared with 386,276,000 gallons for 1965, this shows a decrease for the year under review of 18,852,000 gallons or 4.8%. The quality of water supplied was highly satisfactory and samples from all sources submitted weekly for bacteriological analyses gave excellent results.

New mains were laid in the following districts of the Spalding Urban area: Cley Hall Drive, Churchill Drive, Hannam Boulevard, Hawthorn Bank, Red Lion Street and Royce Road, the total yardage amounting to 3,072 varying in sizes of 3", 4" and 6" dia.

Chemical analyses of the two main sources gave the following results:

	<u>Bourne</u>	<u>Pinchbeck</u>
Results in parts per million		
Appearance	Clear & bright	Bright with few Particles
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Nil	Less than 3
Colour	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	26	28
Chlorine present as Chloride	25	25
Total Hardness	395	295
Carbonate	225	230
Non Carbonate	170	65
Oxygen absorbed	0.10	Nil
Iron	Nil	0.08
Zinc, Copper, Lead, Manganese	Absent	Absent

The analyst reports the samples are practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron in the Pinchbeck water. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and is of a very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analyses these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Surveillance of Water Board Employees

During the past year the South Lincs. Water Board continued to rely on the district council medical officers of health for advice on the medical aspects of water supply, on an informal basis. New entrants to employment with the water undertaking have blood specimens taken for a Widal test to rule out the possibility of their being carriers of typhoid fever, and all water workers have bacteriological examinations of faeces and urine at regular intervals.

Fluoride content of water

In this district the water is deficient in natural fluoride, only 0.1 - 0.4 parts per million being present, instead of the optimum 1 part per million; thus the teeth of children and adults who grow up here do not have this natural protection against decay.

Although the Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association and the British Dental Association, all endorse artificial fluoridation (i.e. raising the fluoride level of water to 1 ppm) as a safe and effective measure it has been made into a highly controversial "hot potato" by the propaganda efforts of the anti-fluoridationist National Pure Water Association.

One can well understand why members of Local Health Authorities may prefer to let this important public health measure go by default, rather than plunge into a particularly heated controversy, and once again I have to report that no action has been taken by the County Council during the year to submit any scheme to the Water Board for addition of fluoride to water supplies which are deficient in this trace element.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1966.

The year has been one of steady progress and included a survey of unfit houses and the adoption of a programme for dealing with them.

The inspections of offices, shops etc, proceeded and were almost complete by the end of the year and a modest scheme of improvements at the Swimming Pool was carried out.

The establishment was increased in August by the appointment of a Pupil Public Health Inspector and the Department is pleased to welcome Mr. R. Currell in this capacity.

I would like to thank Dr. J.M. Morfitt for his help and advice and Mr. R.H. Grainger and Mr. Woollard for their continued support and efficient service.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. Jackson

Chief Public Health Inspector.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The town of Spalding being built on flat land, split into two halves by a river, it is obvious that the sewage has to be pumped to the treatment plant. There are very many pumping stations, and the sewage from some parts of the town has to pass through as many as four pumping stages before reaching the disposal works. While this system functions quite well most of the time, some of the pumping stations are overloaded on occasions, giving rise to localized flooding and nuisance at times of storm.

As mentioned in previous reports, the sewage disposal works only provides partial treatment before discharging the effluent into the River Welland where it becomes tidal. This works, which was built in 1930 is now quite inadequate for the flow of sewage it has to deal with.

The Council has recognized the need to improve the sewerage system, and in June this year a firm of Consulting Civil Engineers was commissioned to look into the matter.

During the year, the undermentioned work was carried out:-

(a) Closet Accommodation

Vaults converted and connected to Public Sewer	Nil
Vaults converted and connected to Septic Tanks	4
Cesspools abolished and drains connected to Public Sewer.	Nil
Number of connections to Public Sewer during year.....	202

(b) Cesspools and Vault Closet Emptying

During the year, 298 cesspools and vault closets were emptied and the contents disposed into the water-carriage sewerage out-fall.

(c) Rain Water Cistern Emptying

A portable pump is used for the emptying of rain water cisterns. During the year 3 cisterns were emptied.

(d) Street Gullies

The cesspool emptying machine continued to be used for emptying street gullies in the Urban District. During the year 1075 street gullies were emptied and cleansed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Public cleansing is the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, and I am obliged to Mr. W.J. Evans, F.F.S., M.R.S.H. for the following information.

The Engineer & Surveyor's Department is responsible for the collection of domestic and trade refuse, privy-vaults, cesspools, street gullies and the disposal of the waste materials, and street scavenging.

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

A weekly collection of refuse is given to the central domestic premises and a fortnightly collection now serves the most distant properties. Food and business premises receive a twice-weekly collection.

Regular treatment of the tip at Bertie Fen with rodenticides and insecticides and covering of exposed surfaces with soil have improved conditions considerably.

(b) Street Scavenging

All classified and unclassified roads within the Urban area have been swept regularly.

This work to vehicular roads is carried out by a 'Karrier' Mechanical Sweeper and courts, passages and footpaths are dealt with manually and collected in Street Orderlies.

(c) Salvage Collection and Disposal

Domestic salvage is collected at the same time as domestic refuse; a trailer is attached to each freighter for this purpose. Special collections are arranged when quantities and types of materials make this necessary.

Details are given below of the values of salvage sold during the financial year ending 31st March, 1967:-

<u>Materials</u>	£.	S.	D
Waste Paper	5269..	13.	8
Metals	-	-	-
Rags	74.	16.	6
String	2.	10.	0
		<hr/>	
Total	5347.	0.	2
		<hr/>	

This sum represents the product of 1.33d. rate.

Visits

The following Table shows the number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

<u>Subject of Visit</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Housing Act 1957	194
Rent Act 1957	3
Housing Act 1964	133
Public Health Acts 1936 & 1961	146
Factories Act 1961	32
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	85
Clean Air Act 1956	223
Food & Drugs Act 1955	83
Food Hygiene Regs. 1960	101
Meat Inspection Regs. 1963	92
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	38
Slaughterhouse Act 1958	10
Swimming Pool	115
Other unclassified visits	67
Infectious Disease	62

HOUSING

1. General

Number of houses erected during the year:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(a) By private enterprise	76	103	4
(b) By the Council	-	32	-

Number under construction at the end of 1966:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(a) By private enterprise	52	74	Nil
(b) By the Council	8	4	Nil

2. Slum Clearance - Housing Act, 1957

During the year slum clearance continued and resulted as follows:-

(1) Demolition Orders made	8
(2) Closing Orders cancelled and Demolition Orders made	-
(3) Closing Orders made	6
(4) Closing Orders determined	-
(5) Undertakings accepted	-
(6) Houses purchased and demolished	-
(7) Houses repaired by informal action	3
(8) Houses repaired by formal action	2

3. Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

4. Housing Acts 1959 - 64

Improvement Grants - Discretionary

Formal applications received	1
Discretionary grants approved	1
Schemes completed	-

Standard Grants

Formal applications received	29
Standard grants approved	29
Schemes completed	26

5. Moveable Dwellings

The Willesby Road site is gradually being cleared of caravans, and at the end of the year accommodated 3 only.

Cradge Bank (51 sites) and Fulney Lane (9 sites) form the remainder of accommodation prescribed by the Council for moveable dwellings.

6. Common Lodging Houses

The one remaining common lodging house continued to serve its useful purpose of accommodating casual labourers who frequent the area during certain seasons.

7. Atmospheric Pollution

Daily readings of the Smoke/Sulphur Dioxide apparatus were maintained throughout the year and records forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as part of a countrywide co-operative scheme of investigation into atmospheric pollution.

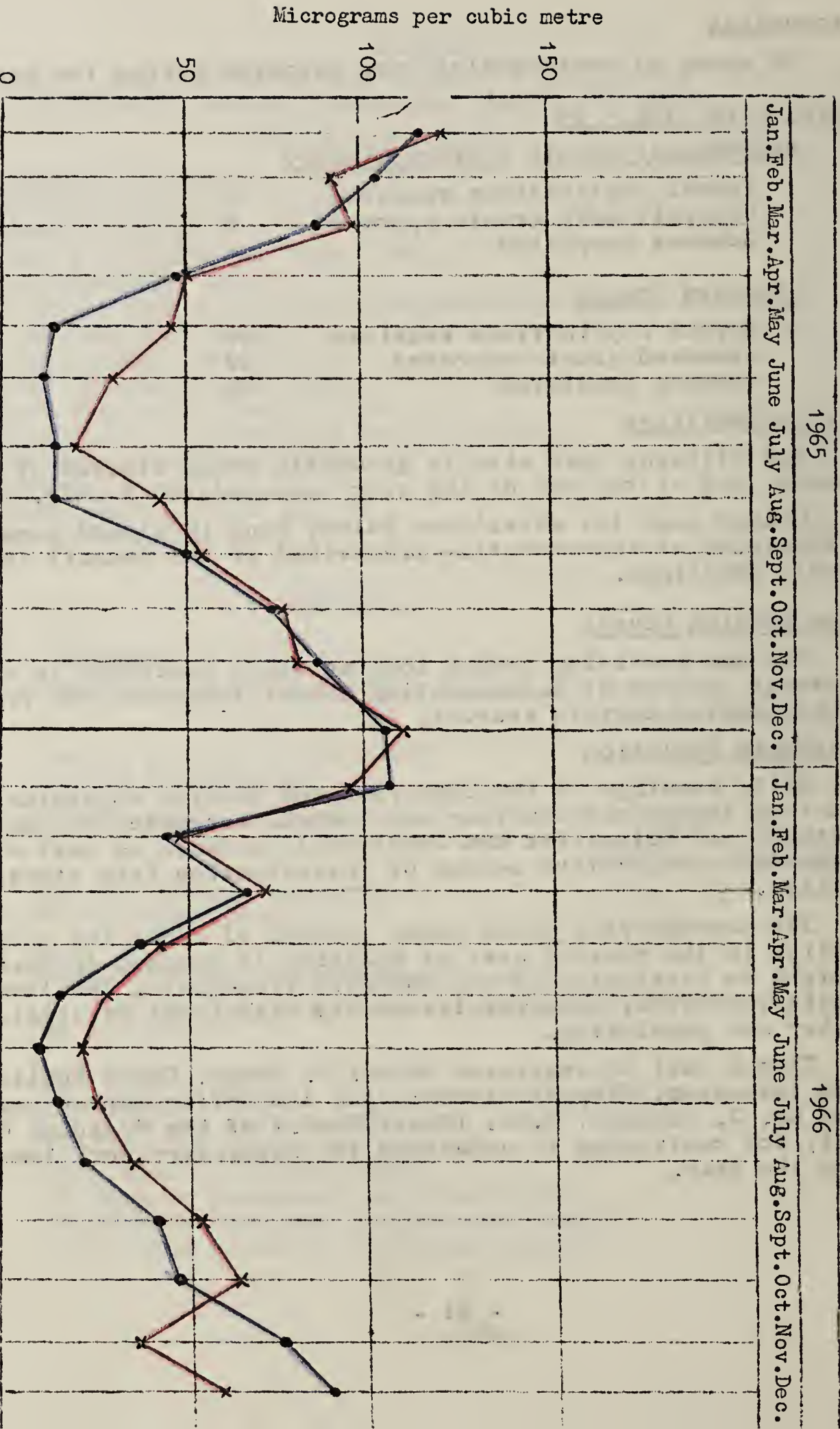
The accompanying graph shows the peak of smoke and sulphur pollution in the central area of Spalding is reached in December and might be attributed to the domestic fire-grate. The level of pollution, however, compares favourably with areas of similar industry and population.

Thanks must be expressed to Mr. J. Jones, Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Lincoln, for the Reflectometer readings and to Mr. R. Ackroyd, B.Sc. (Hons. Chem.) of the Spalding Grammar School, for continuing to undertake the laboratory work involved during the year.

AIR POLLUTION

AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR

SMOKE: —●—
SULPHUR: —x—



OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL

During the 1966 season 30,337 bathers visited the Pool. These included 9420 school children under swimming instruction by Holland County Education Committee teachers.

In addition there were 516 season ticket holders whose attendances were not recorded. The Council again awarded free Season Tickets to all school children who were successful in the Royal Life-Saving Society examination held the previous year.

As in previous years the bath water was heated, filtered, aerated and chlorinated by the Breakpoint system giving a clear sterile water at all times according to weekly test samples taken by the Public Health Inspector of the Holland County Council and daily free-chlorine residual tests carried out by the Department.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Food premises in the Urban District are as follows:-

	No. of premises	No. of premises with hand washing facilities (Reg 16)	No. of premises requiring equipment washing facilities (Reg 19)	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg 19.
Grocery, sweets and confectionery.	68	68	66	66
Butchers shops	21	21	21	21
Bakeries & cake confectionery shops	7	7	7	7
Restaurants	7	7	7	7
Wet & fried fish shops	10	10	10	10
Canteen & school kitchens	9	9	9	9
Hotels, public Houses	41	41	41	41
Miscellaneous food premises	18	18	18	18
Total	181			

Market stalls

Fruit & greengrocery	8
Meat products	3
Fresh fish & shell fish	3
Sweet confectionery	2

Regular inspections are made of food premises, stalls and vehicles and improvements continue to be effected.

2. Stalls

Towards the end of the year the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regns. 1966. were introduced to come into force on the 1st January 1967, and joint meetings were arranged with officers of other authorities in the region to discuss them and provide for uniformity of application.

3. Milk

Following a positive milk ring test for brucella abortus individual samples were taken from the herd concerned, and the affected cow discovered and removed for slaughter.

4. Ice Cream

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the district. Three additional shops were registered for the storage and sale of prepacked ice cream.

5. Outworkers

No outworkers are employed in this area in the food industry.

6. Slaughterhouses & Meat Inspection

The three slaughterhouses in the district continued to operate satisfactorily.

At the Fulney establishment the throughput has practically doubled in the last two years as the accompanying schedule shows. The absence of tubercular infections in bovines and continued downward trend in pigs will be noted.

Meat inspection out of normal hours continues and the work is shared by all inspectors.

The following chart shows the increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the district over the past five years.

Record of Animals Slaughtered

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Animals affected with Tuberculosis</u>	
							<u>Bovines</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1962	1538	6	31	3825	9269	14669	0.13	1.55
1963	1644	4	12	3632	9663	14955	0.06	1.3
1964	1736	31	29	4981	10770	17547	0.23	1.29
1965	1648	15	16	4763	16310	22752	0.36	1.23
1966	1764	17	12	5094	19663	26550	0.00	0.85

7. Poultry inspections

There is one small poultry dressing establishment in the area where approximately 200 capons are dealt with weekly. Regular inspections are made and these are becoming more frequent as turnover increases.

Rejected birds number less than 1%

The following tables give details of the amount of meat inspected and condemned:-

APPENDIX

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1764	17	12	5094	19663	-
Number inspected	1764	17	12	5094	19663	
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>						
Whole Carcasses condemned.		1	4	2	47	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	204		-	35	1341	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci:	11.46		33.33	0.72	7.05	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	168	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.85	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Details of Meats and Offals condemned are contained in the following list:-

<u>Condemnation</u>	<u>Disease or condition</u>
Bovine carcase & organs	1 Bruising, extensive and severe
(calf)	2 Septicaemia
ditto	1 Black quarter
"	1 Emaciation
Sheep carcase & organs	1 Oedema
	1 Emaciation
Pig carcase & organs	3 Multiple abscesses
	17 Septicaemia
	1 Gas gangrene
	2 Acute diffuse septic peritonitis
	8 Pyaemia
	1 Uraemia
	1 Severe bruising
	1 Acute diffuse septic pleurisy
	2 Oedema with emaciation
	2 Transit fever
	2 Toxaemia
	1 Acute erysipelas
	6 Fevered

The following organs or parts were surrendered for reasons too numerous to mention:-

Bovine	Livers	153	mesenteries	6
	lungs	12	renal fats	2
	heads	18	diaphragms	8
	kidneys	9	hearts	11
	spleens	8	part carcasses	6
	intestines	6		
Sheep	plucks	3	heads	2
	hearts	1	part carcasses	7
	livers	22		
Pigs	livers	421	hocks & feet	124
	plucks	192	legs	19
	tops	235	heads	269
	kidneys	70	mesenteries	191
	part carcasses	62		

Other Food Inspection

The following foodstuffs, generally in possession of local tradesmen, were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

173 Cans of Meat and Meat Products

62 Canned Hams

8 Green Gammons, Backs and Middles

314 Cans, packets and jars of various canned foods.

Rodent Destruction

The Department have engaged a part time rodent operator so that a speedier service can now be given.

The operator works without supervision normally, but where specialist knowledge is required he is accompanied by an inspector.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rats and Mice

	<u>Type of property</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in the district	6561	183
2. Total number of properties inspected following notification	80	3
Number infested by (1) rats	68	
(2) mice	12	
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and for mice for reasons other than notification	5	
Numbers infested by (1) rats	4	
(2) mice	1	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1966 for the Urban District of Spalding in the County of Holland (Lincs).

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of	
			Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Authority.	100	30	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	12	5	Nil	Nil
Total	117	37	3	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred:		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Section 133 and 134)

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea Picking	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One pet shop was re-licensed during the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Table A. Registrations and General Inspections.

	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total Number of registered premises at the end of the year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	11	102	72
Retail Shops	1	138	17
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	-	14	3
Catering Establishments	1	19	8
Fuel Storage Depots	2	3	2
Totals	15	276	102

Table B Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises: 115

Table C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of Persons Employed</u>
Office	895
Retail Shops	730
Wholesale Depots Warehouses	215
Catering Establishments open to public	83
Canteens	5
Fuel Storage Depots	6
	<u>1934</u>

Males - 823
Females - 1111

